

# Kentucky



# Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY  
BY THO. T. BRADFORD,  
FOR  
DANL. BRADFORD,  
(Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.)

PUBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE  
LOW BRENNAN'S INN.  
Printing Office at the old stand, Mill street.  
TERMS OF THIS PAPER:  
For one year in advance \$2.50  
" Six months " do 1.50  
" Three months " do 1.00  
" Not paid at the end of 6 months " 00  
" within the year 3.50

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears  
are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.  
Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be  
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the  
office.

#### ADVERTISING.

For 1 square or less 1 or 2 insertions \$1.00  
Do do do 3 months 3.00  
Do do do 6 months 5.00  
Do do do 12 months 10.00  
Longer ones in proportion. Will be inserted by  
the year, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

#### REMOVAL. CABINET MAKING.

**L**IVE subscriber respectfully informs his old  
customers, and the public generally, that he has removed  
his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand  
formerly occupied by J. J. Sheridan, on Main Street,  
immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where  
all articles in his line of business can be had on  
short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing  
to purchase to call upon him.

JOSEPH'S PATENT BEDSTEADS  
made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1836—2-tf

#### NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUNSETTER.  
Life of Sir James McIntosh, 2 vols.  
Life of Sir Walter Scott, by Allen  
Poetry of Life, 2 vols.  
Thrush Tales, 2 vols.  
Paul Pry's Comic Sketch Book  
The Partisan, 2 vols.  
The South West, by a Yankee  
Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine  
Mis. Sedgwick's Tales, &c. Sketches  
Rambler in North America  
Letters from the South, by Pandling  
Hall of the loss of Blood  
Dwight's Theology  
Beauty of Female Holiness  
Chronicles of Gotham  
Ross Hill, or tale of the Old Dominion  
Reoaks on Homopathy  
Clark on Consumption  
Gerhard on diseases of the Chest  
Good's Study of Medicine; new ed.  
McIntosh's Practice; new ed.  
Beck's Medical Jurisprudence  
Dr. Coit's Bible  
English Annual  
Young Ladies' Book  
Young Artist, — Magaoia  
Oriental Annual  
Language of Flowers—and some others.

CHUR. WALLACE.

Chaptisite, Lex. Ky. Jan 22, 1836 3-tf

#### FAYETTE COUNTY—To-wit.

TAKEN UP by Hallett M. Winslow, living  
in Lexington *cherub sorrel* Horse, about  
15 hands high, six years old, a small star in the  
forehead, two or three small white spots on the  
neck near the left shoulder, and a small white  
spot on the inside of the right arm near the breast;  
no brands or other marks perceptible. Appraised  
by John Lovell and John Ingle to thirty-five dollars  
each, before me this 9th day of February, 1836.

JAMES L. HICKMAN, J. P.

A Copy At. J. C. RODDES, cik.  
by WALLER RODES, b. c.

#### NEW FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

**T**HE undersigned, from  
Cincinnati, having located themselves in Lexington,  
respectfully invite the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity  
to the examination of a  
small assortment of their man  
ufacture now on hand. A general assortment of  
all articles in their line, will be kept, and of  
good materials as can be procured. Of the quality  
of their work, they deem it unnecessary to say  
much, preferring that their friends should call  
and examine for themselves.

They are prepared to attend in Funeral  
calls.

An arrangement has been made for a supply of  
Eastern made PIANO FORTEs.

JOHN W. POWELL,  
HORACE E. DIMICK,

Jordan's Row, 5th door from Main St.  
Lexington, March 26, 1836—12-tf

#### FOR SALE.

**T**HIS residence of the subscriber is offered for  
sale. It is pleasantly situated on the  
Court's road, just within the limits of the city of  
Lexington, containing about 45 acres, with a new  
BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

Fifty by thirty-three feet; five rooms and an entry  
on the lower floor, and four rooms above stairs;  
a new Brick Kitchen; Brick Meat-house and  
Dairy, &c., a well of never-failing Water,  
equal, if not superior in quality, to any in the  
city, and situated within 15 feet of the House.—  
Any person wishing to buy can have an opportunity  
of doing so, by early application to the subscriber.  
Possession will be given by the 15th of April, if sold before that day; if not, on the 1st  
of September next.

JAS. L. HICKMAN.

March 23, 1836. 12-tf

#### RENOVATING, SCOURING AND

**T**HE undersigned would inform the citizens  
of Lexington and the public generally, that  
he has opened a shop for RENOVATING,  
SCOURING and TAILORING BUSINESS,  
on Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.  
He assures those who may feel disposed to patronize  
him, that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction  
in all cases. His work will be done in the  
very best manner, and on the shortest time.

JOHN FISHER,

Lex. March 28, 1836.—12-tf

#### TAILORING BUSINESS.

**T**HE undersigned would inform the citizens  
of Lexington and the public generally, that  
he has opened a shop for RENOVATING,  
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JOHN FISHER,

Lex. March 28, 1836.—12-tf

#### A LIST OF LETTERS

**R**EMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington,  
on the 1st of April, 1836, which if not  
taken out within three months, will be sent to the  
General Post Office as dead letters.

#### A

Adams J II Akin Saml

Anderson Rott Atkins A S

Anderson A G Aikin Joseph

Anderson Wm Allison L B

Anderson G W esq Apothecary Tho

Andrews Benj Abbott Rufus

Annester P II 4 Arbogast John

Allen John Armstrong Andw II

Alden David C Armstrong A W Dr

Addison John 2

Braun Rohr Back A J

Barclay Hugh Back J esq

Bartolin Chris II Barbee Jos J 2

Bleakley Henry Blair Chas II

Bleated Catharine Bayles Jesse 3

Brettlett Edw esq Bradley S W & co 7

Berryman Maria E mrs Bradley Lucy mrs

Bicker Martha J miss Bradley Richard

Baily Wm Bradley R N

Bowman Mary A II miss Burrows Nath jn 2

Brown Geo jun Burch Henson

Brown G W esq Butler Tho esq

Brown Caleb Burbridge Sidney

Brown John P W esq Faunt Wm esq, care S

Brown Jas or heirs 2 Burbridge

Bonne Saml Bryant Nicholas

Brooks Jeremiah V Byrnes Elizabeth miss

Bowers Dealyan Boddy John 2

Bohannan Eliza H ours Burns R C Rev

C Crawford Jane miss 2 Cook Tho C 2

Clark James G Cooke Saml M D

Clark Geo W Coons Geo W Rev care

Campbell Arch Rev N II Hall

Campbell Eliza miss Coons Hester A miss

Campbell Bayilla P Coons Christiana miss

Cravens Wm Cooper Jane mrs

Craig John Connally John

Craig Chas F Conner Francis

Cassell John T Dr Consey Robert

Carr John care B Steer Cotton Geu Y

Carter Dean Conner Mahlon

Carter James esq Corn Abraham

Cane J Cotes Levant B M D

Crane Jeremiah V Collinan O W Rev

Clay M L ours Cowgill Geo 2

Casey John Cowgill Geo 2

Cavan John Churnside John

Causey Robert Cullen Edmund care R

Calvert Bryant Gray

Cantrill Joseph esq Curde Clayton esq

Cranshaw Benj Grendre

Carroll John N Cord Wm P

Cling or Clingman Wm Cunningham Tho L

Chinn Agnes B miss Crystal James E

D Davis Leonard 2 Dougherty Wm 2

Davis Arthur 2 Downing John Ann miss

Davis Jardar Downing John

Davis John Sandersville Downing Hammah miss

Davis J A Downing Saml

Dav and Harris Drs Downing Wm or Jas

Darnell Jacob Doneley Mathew

Darre Evelyn mrs Drury John

Drake Simon Dubler Wm

Dennis Benj Duvall James

Delany S D Dr Dunlop John esq

Diggins Thome Dunlop Geo W esq

Dickson John

E Ellis Wm E Dr 3 Elsor John

Ellis Walter jun Elsor Saml

Ellis Hezekiah jun esq Ewing Amanda miss 2

Edwards Wm or E Nix Embig Jacob

Emmish John

F Falkner Nelson Finner L N

Farrar Hugh Fitzgerald John M

Frazier Geo P Finiston G

Faolmire Harriet Fisher John H wagon

Ferguson W J Fisher Geo Dr

Ferguson James Foster Robert J

Frierson James Dr Fox Chas Jas

Frierson James Dr Ford Danl

G Granberry F George Joseph

Gardner Francis capt George Wm & en messrs

Gray Wm Gentry W II

Gray John capt Giltnor John

Gray R for mrs Steele Griffin John Dr

Grant Nancy L mrs Griffith Benj

Graves Benj Gibson John

Glassford Saml Gordon Thomas

Gates Thos E Gorham Chas esq

George Chas D Goode or Mr Hunter

H Hawkins Tho T Hill A S Dr

Hawkins Katharine V Hillus James 2

Hawkins Mary miss Hicklin Mansur esq

Harrison James 2 Highee James 2

Harris William Higgins Wm

Harris James C Dr Hill M Wm mrs

Harris Henry Jane Campbell

Harris B G Horton Elvira miss 2

Hart B T Hildett Wesley F Dr

Hall Loretta (colored) Holmes Wm

# GAZETTE.



The Star-spangled Banner, long may it wave  
Over the Land of the Free and home of the brave?

## NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,  
**Martin Van Buren,**  
OF NEW YORK.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**Richard M. Johnson,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,  
**Matthews Flournoy,**  
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**Elijah Hise,**  
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET  
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,  
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county,  
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittenden, Lyman of Caldwell,  
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.  
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.  
4th Rodes Garth, of Wayne.  
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.  
6th Gen. Elias Barber, of Green.  
7th John Pope, of Washington.  
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.  
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.  
10th Bea. Taylor, of Fayette.  
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.  
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.  
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr., of Gallatin.

## AN ADDRESS.

Delivered by S. F. Austin, of Texas, to a very large audience of Ladies and Gentlemen in the second Presbyterian Church, Louisville, Kentucky, on the 7th March, 1836.

(Continued from our last.)

These revolutionary measures of the party who had usurped the government in Mexico, were resisted by the people in the States of Puebla, Oaxaca, Mexico, Jalisco, and other parts of the nation.—The State of Zacatecas took up arms, but its efforts were crushed by an army headed by the President General Santa Anna in person, and the people of that State were disarmed and subjected to a military government. In October last a military force was sent to Texas under Gen. Cos for the purpose of enforcing those unconstitutional and revolutionary measures, as had been done in Zacatecas, Puebla, Oaxaca, and other parts of the nation. This act roused the people of Texas and the war commenced.

Without exhausting the patience by a detail of numerous other vexations circumstances and violations of our rights, I trust that what I have said on this point is sufficient to shew that the federal social compact of Mexico is dissolved; that we have just and sufficient cause to take up arms against the revolutionary government which has been established; that we have borne until the cup was full to overflowing; and that further forbearance or submission on our part would have been both ruinous and degrading; and that it was due to the great cause of liberty, to ourselves, to our posterity, and to the free world which, I am proud to say, fill our veins, to resist and proclaim war against such acts of usurpation and oppression.

The justice of our cause being clearly shown, the next important question that naturally presents itself to the intelligent and inquiring mind is, what are the objects and intentions of the people of Texas?

To this we reply that our object is freedom—civil and religious freedom—emancipation from that government and that people who, after fifteen years experiment since they have been separated from Spain, have shown that they were incapable of self government, and that all hopes of any thing like stability or rational liberty in their political institutions—at least for many years—are vain and fallacious.

This object we expect to obtain by a total separation from Mexico as an independent community—a new republic—or by becoming a State of the United States. Texas would have been satisfied to have been a State of the Mexican Confederation, and she made every constitutional effort in her power to become one. But that is no longer practicable, for that confederation no longer exists. One of the two alternatives above-mentioned, therefore, is the only resource which the revolutionary government of Mexico has left her. Either will secure the liberties and prosperity of Texas, for either will secure to us the right of self-government over a country which we have redeemed from the wilderness, and conquered without any aid or protection whatever from the Mexican government, (for we never received any) and which is clearly ours. Ours by every principle by which original titles to countries are, and ever have been founded. We have explored and pioneered it, developed its resources, made it known to the world, and given to it a high and rapidly-increasing value. The federal republic of Mexico has a constitutional right to participate generally in this val-

ue, but it had not, and cannot have any other; and this one has evidently been forfeited and destroyed by unconstitutional acts and usurpation, and by the total dissolution of the social compact. Consequently, the true and legal owners of Texas, the only legitimate sovereigns of that country, are the people of Texas.

It is also asked, what is the present situation of Texas, and what are our resources to effect our objects and defend our rights?

The present position of Texas is an absolute Declaration of Independence—total separation from Mexico. This declaration was made on the 7th of November last. It is as follows:

Whereas, Gen. Antonio Lopez Santa Anna, and other military chieftains,

have by force of arms, overthrown the federal institutions of Mexico, and dissolved the social compact which existed between Texas and the other members of the Mexican Confederacy, now the good people of Texas, availing themselves of their natural rights, SOLEMNLY DECLARE,

1st. That they have taken up arms in defence of their rights and liberties, which were threatened by encroachments of military despots, and in defence of the republican principles of the federal constitution of Mexico of 1824.

2d. That Texas is no longer morally or civilly bound by the compact of Union; yet stimulated by the generosity and sympathy common to a free people, they offer their support and assistance to such of the members of the Mexican Confederacy, as will take up arms against military despotism.

3d. That they do not acknowledge that the present authorities of the nominal Mexican Republic have the right to govern within the limits of Texas.

4th. That they will not cease to carry on war against the said authorities, whilst their troops are within the limits of Texas.

5th. That they hold it to be their right, during the disorganization of the federal system and the reign of despotism, to withdraw from the Union, to establish an independent government, or to adopt such measures as they may deem best calculated to protect their rights and liberties; but that they will continue faithful to the Mexican government, so long as that nation is governed by the constitution and laws that were framed for the government of the political association.

6th. That Texas is responsible for the expenses of her armies, now in the field.

7th. That the public faith of Texas is pledged for the payment of any debts contracted by her agents.

8th. That she will reward by donations in land all who volunteer their services in her present struggle, and receive them as citizens.

These declarations we solemnly avow to the world, and call God to witness their truth and sincerity, and invoke defeat and disgrace upon our heads, should we prove guilty of duplicity.

It is worthy of particular attention that this declaration affords another and an unanswerable proof of the disaffection of the Texans and of their firm adherence, even to the last moment, to the constitution which they had sworn to support, and to their political obligations as Mexican citizens. For, although at this very time the federal system and constitution of 1824 had been overthrown and trampled under foot by military usurpation in all other parts of the republic, and although our country was actually invaded by the usurpers for the purpose of subjecting us to the military rule, the people of Texas still said to the Mexican nation—"restore the federal constitution and govern in conformity to the social compact which we are all bound by our oaths to sustain and we will continue to be a member of the Mexican Confederacy." This noble and generous act, as such it certainly was under the circumstances, is of itself sufficient to repel and silence the false charges which the priests and despots of Mexico have made of the ingratitude of the Texans. In what does this ingratitude consist? I cannot see, unless it be in our enterprise and perseverance in giving value to a country that the Mexicans considered valueless, and thus exciting their jealousy and stupidity.

To show more strongly the absurdity of this charge of ingratitude, &c., made by the general government of Mexico, and of the pretended claims to infidelity, which they set up, for having given for tunc in land to the settlers of Texas. It must be remembered that, with the exception of the first three hundred families settled by myself, the general government have never granted or given one foot of land in Texas. The vacant land belonged to the State of Coahuila and Texas so long as they remained united, and to Texas so soon as she was a State separate from Coahuila. Since the adoption of the federal system in 1824, the general government have never had any power or authority whatever to grant, sell, or give any land in Texas, nor in any other State. This power was vested in the respective States. The lands of Texas have therefore been given to the most, between Weisinger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a noted park—containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, or \$300 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, privately payable at the master Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes double in the middle, and as well as collected, endorsed on the envelope as follows: " \$3000 payable at the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Bratt, Esq."

The above power will be paid to any person who will deliver said package to Col. Peter Dudley, in Frankfort, Ky. Messrs. Smith & Keats, in Louisville, or myself in Lexington.

Banks in either may help to the discovery by taking notice of whom they receive notes of the above description.

D. A. SAYRE,  
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. Mar. 19-21-22-23.

such as vexatious custom-house regulations, passports, and garrisoning the settled parts of the country where troops were not needed to protect it from the Indians, nor from any other enemy. It is therefore clear that if any credit for liberality is due, it is to the State government, and how far it is entitled to this credit, men of judgement must decide, with the knowledge of the fact that it sold the lands of Texas at from thirty to fifty dollars per square league, Mexican measure, which is four thousand four hundred and twenty-eight acres English, and considering they were getting a high price and full value for it.

The true interpretation of this charge of ingratitude is as follows: The Mexican government have at last discovered that the enterprising people who were induced to remove to Texas by certain promises and guarantees, have by their labors given value to Texas and its lands. An attempt is therefore now made to take them from us and to annihilate because we are not sufficiently "docile" to submit to this usurpation and injustice as the "docile" Mexicans have in other parts of the nation.

To close this matter about ingratitude, I will say—if it was not ingratitude in the people of the United States to resist yet stimulated by the generosity and sympathy common to a free people, they offer their support and assistance to such of the members of the Mexican Confederacy, as will take up arms against military despotism.

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D. A. SAYRE,  
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. Mar. 19-21-22-23.

MONEY LOST.

300 DOLLARS REWARD. Lost in the town of Frankfort, on the morning of the 1st inst., between Weisinger's tavern and the head of the inclined plane, a noted park—containing THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS, or \$300 notes of the Bank of Kentucky, privately payable at the master Bank at Louisville. The envelope was sealed, and the notes double in the middle, and as well as collected, endorsed on the envelope as follows: " \$3000 payable at the Lexington Branch Bank, drawn by Smith & Keats, or George Keats, to the order of John Bratt, Esq."

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D. A. SAYRE,  
Lexington, Ky. Feb. 10, 1836. Mar. 19-21-22-23.

## Badger's Patent Improved Feather Renovator.

ONE of those valuable Machines is now in operation at the store of D. Bradford & Co., opposite the market, Lexington. All those interested in having *Good Beds*, are invited to call and witness the operation.

By the process used in said Machine, old and worn out beds are cleaned and fitted of all the dirt and dust, and the Feathers rid of the odours and bad smell which they have accumulated into long use, and restored to their original cleanliness and elasticity. It has been observed that the Feathers are greatly improved by being cleaned of dust, and the animal grosses of which all Feathers partake in a greater or less degree, according to the time and manner of their being taken from the fowl. By this process, all moth, or other insects, are destroyed entirely.

Schoumed are a few of the many certificates of approved individuals of Louisville, which might be procured, who are now enjoying the luxury of a soft and wholesome bed, and who can, with propriety, judge of the merits of the machine by the work it has done.

JAS. COOK.

To Mr. Oren Sabin, who has one of the machines in operation at Louisville, the following certificates have been given:

I certify, that I have had a number of old beds cleaned and dressed by O. Badger's Patent Feather dressing Machine, some of which had been in constant use for many years, and that the feathers had lost their original elasticity, so much so, that I considered them of but little value; but by the operation of his machine, and them restored to their original cleanliness, and the unpleasant odour entirely removed, which feathers had lost necessarily, and so far as I have been able to discover, I have no hesitation in recommending to the public as a valuable improvement, and worthy of patronage.

A. THURMORTON.

We, the subscribers, concur in the opinion of Mr. Sabin, having had beds cleaned and dressed, and can cheerfully recommend it to the public.

EDW. B. ELY.

FRANCIS HENRY.

I approve of the method of cleaning Feathers, have tried it, and can recommend it to others.

W. S. VERNON.

I certify, that I had a lot of new Feathers, which had for a length of time been compressed in a sack, and on examination I found they contained insects, and had in a great measure lost their elasticity, and were unfit for use. Having heard of O. Sabin's machine, I was induced to have them dressed, when they returned I found them free from worms and other insects, the feathers restored to their original cleanliness, and the unpleasant odour peculiar to new Feathers, entirely removed; and I have no hesitation in recommending the machine to the public.

JAMES GEORGE.

We, the subscribers, upholsterers, in the city of Louisville, certify, that having seen the operation of O. Sabin's Feather Renovator, and being well satisfied of its utility, in not only the cleaning of old, but also of new Feathers, take pleasure in recommending it in the public, as a valuable improvement, and well worthy of patronage, as a machine of this kind has for a long time been much wanted, in the cleaning of particular

WALTON & HOLMES,  
M. & A. DEVENNEY,  
JOHN & H. AUBREY,  
GRAY & LARK & CO.

We have tested Badger's Feather Renovator, and being satisfied of the entire efficacy, and great utility of his machine, do not hesitate to recommend this mode of renovating old beds and new Feathers, as eminently conducive to health and comfort.

LEWELLYN POWELL, M. D.

G. W. SMITH, M. D.  
J. W. BRITE, M. D.  
RICHARD WANTYNS,  
W. C. GALT.

The above gentlemen are respectable and eminent Physicians of Louisville.

Old Beds will be dressed and returned the same day, of reasonable notice given.

Rights to use the Renovator in any county in Kentucky can be obtained upon reasonable terms, by applying to D. BRADFORD.

Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-16

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,

HAVING settled in the city of Lexington, offer their services to the public.

PHYSICIANS, Surgeons and Accounters.

Dr. Cross has leave to remind the public, in while in Europe, under the great masters of the art, he paid particular attention to the subject of LITHOTRIPST, and now proposes to relieve those affected with Stone or Gravel, by an operation, in which no cutting instrument is employed, and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Brennan's Hotel, Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15-16

LEXINGTON HOTEL COMPANY.

BOOKS for the subscription of Stock in the above named Corporation, will be opened at the "Phoenix Hotel," in this city, on the 1st Saturday in May next, and be kept open one week.

The act of Incorporation holds out strong inducements to capitalists, and it is confidently expected will not be overlooked by our citizens generally.

1st. Its duration

# LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836.

"Mr. Van Buren in the Field."—Under this head the Editors of the Observer express great *pain* that Mr. V. should have sent to his friends at Huntsville, some electioneering pamphlets, and calls it an "unprecedented step." The memory of the Editors must be bad, or they would have recollect the thousands of electioneering pamphlets circulated by Mr. Clay against Mr. Adams, and in favor of himself, and for which it is said, he paid Mr. Kendall for writing, when Mr. C. was first a candidate for the Presidency. This we should conceive a "safe precedent;" but if this is not a sufficient apology for Mr. V., we will refer the Editors of the *Observer*, and of the *Baltimore Patriot* to the stump speech, lately made by General Garrison in Indiana.

Will those gentlemen still remain pained and shocked?

There is great exultation among the Whigs at the success of the Harrison ticket for City officers in Cincinnati, the residence of the *Hero of Tippecanoe*! If there was any doubt, on their part, of his success at home, which now appears, by their exultation, what hopes have they in other parts of the Union, where neighborhood personal feelings can have no operation?

No apology upon compulsion, should ever be made, and we "excuse" our neighbors of the *Observer* for persevering in refusal to make atonement to the Democratic party on the subject of the North Carolina contested election. Yet in the declaration that no such atonement shall be made, is an *admission*, that they were agreeably disappointed—that their previous predictions had not been fulfilled,—and speaks of the "Van Buren party marching up to the trough." In the article of the *Observer* which we noticed in our last, it is admitted that Mr. Graham, the Whig contestant, had not an "iota of testimony" to establish his claim to the seat; and we now ask the Editors how many Whig members failed to "come up to the trough" to sustain him.

One other observation, and we drop the last *Observer*:—That print notices the recent establishment of two papers in Ohio, to support old Tippecanoe; one of which by Mr. Gardner, who was nominated by the President to several lucrative and important offices."—  
The *Observer* forgot to inform its readers, that the said nominations were rejected by the party which Mr. G. now proposes to give his support. Would his nomination now be rejected by the same party? Let the nomination to the State Legislature, by the Whigs of Lexington and Fayette county, answer the question.

A most christian people, are the citizens of Lexington. They return good for evil, and even if smitten on one cheek, they turn the other. When the Capitol in Frankfort was consumed by fire, a proposition was introduced into the Legislature, for the removal of the seat of Government, and Lexington seemed to be the most favored point.—Henry Daniel, Esq. then a member from Montgomery, made an attack upon Lexington, in his happiest style of "angry whining," and among other things, regretted, that his duty required him to pass through the streets of that abominable sink of vice and corruption, whilst travelling from his residence to the seat of government, to attend to his public duties—that were it possible, he would avoid the pollution of breathing its pestilential air. Yet at a Whig meeting in this City on Monday last, this same Henry Daniel—his defamer of our fair City, was, by its inhabitants, nominated to represent the in the new Kentucky Legislature!!! We would ask, if the Whigs of Lexington are prepared to confirm this nomination? Are the citizens of the Country willing to give the calumniator of her seat of Justice another opportunity, in the same arena to vent his gall, and pour forth his torrents of vulgar abuse and witticism, at the expense of their cherished city?

We think the poll books in August will satisfactorily answer those questions.

[We profess not to give the words of Mr. Daniel, but shortly expect the speech as reported and published at the time.]

At a meeting of Democratic Republicans held at Mr. Giron's room, on Monday last the 11th April, it was resolved, that a general meeting of the friends of Mr. Van Buren and Johnson, be held on the 2d Monday in May next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of nominating

candidates to represent Fayette county, in the next Legislature, and of making nominations if deemed advisable.

A full attendance is requested.—Notice of the place and hour will be given hereafter.

Charlton Hunt, Henry Daniel, and William Rodes, Esqrs. were nominated on Monday last, at a meeting of the Whigs of Fayette county, as their candidates for State Representatives.

The elections in Connecticut, have terminated, decidedly, in favor of Van Buren.

The news from the Virginia elections, as far as heard from, show a considerable increase to the democratic ranks.—There is now little or no doubt of Van Buren's success in the ancient Dominion.

Fieschi Pepin, and Moret were executed in Paris, on the 21st February last. Moret was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment, and Bescher, acquitted.

The Senate of the United States has passed bills for the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union as independent States.

*Texas.*—It is ardently desired, that all the ladies who can, will attend the meeting of the Lyceum this evening, and all the citizens of the county, on Wednesday next, at the times named in the notices.

From Florida we have nothing of much importance since our last. Of the treaty, which was said to have passed through Richmond, Va. we have no further intelligence; but a predatory warfare continued between the United States' troops and the Indians, at our last dates, altho nothing serious had transpired.

From Texas there is a report, which wants confirmation, that General Graham had fallen in with the advanced guard of the Mexican Army, and defeated them with great slaughter.

Since the above was written, we learn from a gentleman just from Louisville, that the steamboat Mediterranean arrived at that city on Thursday evening from New Orleans, and that a gentleman on board the boat stated, that just as it was about to start, intelligence was received at New Orleans, that a great battle had been fought between the Texian forces under General Houston, and the Mexican army under Cos, which resulted in the capture of the entire Mexican army, as in a most bloody engagement, and that every Mexican was put to the sword.

**OBSERVER AND REPORTER—EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.**

The Bank-whig presses throughout the country, are groaning in the anguish of depicted malice, at the recent confirmation by the Senate, of the nominations of Messrs. Tandy, Birney, Kendall, Stevenson and Eaton. Strong by the reigning scorpion of thourarettis, and writhing in the sickening consciousness, that the controlling influence of the late infamous faction of the U. S. Senate, is buried beyond the hope of a resurrection, by the omnipotent *jeet* of republican virtue; the leaders and aids of the opposition now seek, to direct the attention of the people from their former disgraceful course, their present contemptible position; and their future perilous designs, by resorting to the same miserable stratagems with which they created the *panic* that convected them from public observation in 1833-4. They alternately whine like whelps, at the death of the constitution; bray like asses at Executive usurpation; and personally folly and hypocrisy, in weeping over national calamities which have never happened, and the evidences of which are nowhere to be found, save in the book of the *false prophecies* of the Bank-whigs which their mother comand! I then to write. By a continual rehearsal of these prophecies, and a perpetual repetition of their come tant artifices, they also design to forestall those approving conclusions of the policy of the Administration, to which misinformed reflection would irresistibly force even a prejudicial. Since the recent triumph of the democracy in the United States Senate, there has been a great revival among the Whigs, and the columns of our contemporaries furnish the most convincing evidence that the *Bank-panic* *preyed* are nearly all *bora again*. On the 30th of March, the *Observer* and *Reporter* was safely delivered by Dr. Chegria, of a *vituperative monster logical proposition* of the body, were very badly developed, and the minute quantity of truth which it contained was nearly concealed by deformities of an opposite character.

Mr. Daniel, was depicted from this place to reply to him, but so treacherously was the applause when he closed his happy effort, that the Ex honorable pulled his hat over his eyes and marched off, although called on by his friends for a speech.

After drumming up for an audience for about three-fourths of an hour, he mounted the steps of the Court House, and commenced a speech, which he said, was in reply to Maj. Flournoy, but did it in a talk of two hours, controvert a single position taken by the Major in his address to the people.

Mr. Daniel's speech was made up of round assertion and denunciation against the administration, he was not applauded, but on the contrary he disappointed his friends, who left him continually and he

not be positive since the whole of it is strangely resembles a *tale*. Here it is.

"The President is at length succeeded in forcing all his resolutions through the Senate, and Benton has introduced his *Expunging* resolution. That body which has for years been looked upon as the proudest monument of the wisdom of our ancestors, has at last become the mere tool of the Executive, ready and willing to do his bidding.—Are not these facts sufficient to open the eyes of the people of this Republic to the immense powers, not delegated by the constitution, which the President has taken to himself?"

There is but a single truth visible to us in the whole paragraph, to wit, that Benton has introduced his *Expunging* resolution. The President did not force his nomination through the Senate; because those *nominations passed that body by a majority of all the federative representatives of the nation, voting the known will of their respective states*. That body has not for years been looked upon as the proudest monument of the wisdom of our ancestors, because a large majority of the PEOPLE, for the last five years, have regarded it as a most odious monument of the prostituting power, and corruption of the United States Bank.

I has not become the tool of the Executive, ready and willing to do his bidding; because there is too much moral integrity, and political honesty in its present majority, to sustain the presumption that they could even if desired, pursue the same line of base submission to the Executive, which the late majority did to the Bank.

After the immortal effort in vindication of the constitution,—in which such prodigious specimens of logical reasoning are given,—the *Observer*, gravely asks, are not these facts sufficient to open the eyes of the people to the immense powers not delegated by the constitution, which the President has taken to himself? What facts did the *Observer* refer to, and where are the immense powers which the President has assumed? It hasn't exhibited a single fact, except that Benton has introduced his expunging resolution, and as to the assumptions of the Executive, has not covered its charge with even the poor shadow of the lowest grade of evidence. We hope it does not expect to "open the eyes of the people" with misrepresentation, and give them nothing but the gasly skeleton of falsehood after they are open! Nothing but palpable facts can discover to us the unknown realities which it says exist. We therefore think the *Observer's* facts, are insufficient if this paragraph is a fair specimen; and we believe it is, and more too. In it, we found one fact, the introduction of Mr. Benton's resolution, and upon this we supported ourselves, while surveying the beauties of the surrounding objects. We have carefully examined the remainder of the article, but as there is not a single *fact* to hold to be seen, we shall not, of course, attempt to go through. It is a very smooth affair, to say the least, and it might perhaps be thought uncharitable to say the most of it, as that would require us to tell what is most entirely clear off, notwithstanding its being a fine sample of the federal whig marked the present time. We hope the *Observer* will continue its *lucid exhibition of facts*, and its *mathematical demonstration* of the native USURPATION, for such things will open the mouths, if not the eyes of the people of this Republic."

We learn that a most villainous attempt was made on Saturday last, by some bold hearted wretches, to throw the Legislature and the train of cars attached to it, off the Rail Road, at a turn-out on a high embankment, about 1 miles from this city. To accomplish his object, the villain had removed the *switches* (or sliding rails) at the turn-out, and placed a number of rocks on the road. If the perpetrator of such an act could be found out, he ought to be subjected to the severest punishment. One who would thus jeopardize the lives of persons, he knew not whom, would administer a dose of poison to a whole family, a crime that has scarcely a parallel.—*Obs. & Rep.*

For the Kentucky Gazette,  
**MAJOR FLOURNOY.**

This gentleman addressed a large and respectable audience in the Baptist meeting house in Nicholaville, on Monday last, in his usual eloquent and felicitous manner. He was loudly and warmly applauded by his delighted hearers of the Administration party, and drew from the most intelligent of the opposition, expressions approving his talents as a close reasoner and a successful orator.

H. Daniel, was depicted from this place to reply to him, but so treacherously was the applause when he closed his happy effort, that the Ex honorable pulled his hat over his eyes and marched off, although called on by his friends for a speech.

After drumming up for an audience for about three-fourths of an hour, he mounted the steps of the Court House, and commenced a speech, which he said, was in reply to Maj. Flournoy, but did it in a talk of two hours, controvert a single position taken by the Major in his address to the people.

Mr. Daniel's speech was made up of round assertion and denunciation against the administration, he was not applauded, but on the contrary he disappointed his friends, who left him continually and he

not be positive since the whole of it is almost surrounded by Jackson men. Among the few that remained to listen to him, was an old revolutionary soldier, by the name of Irvin, who, immediately upon the finishing of Mr. Daniel's speech held out his hand which was cordially received and shaken by him, thinking perhaps he had made at least one conquest, but the old soldier retained Maj. Daniels' hand in a very pleasant manner, asked him, "Major Daniel, please inform me how much money you received for turning from Jackson to Clay?" Maj. Daniels slipped off whilst a response was made by some one, (we will not say he was a friend) "9000 dollars."

Upon the whole, Maj. Daniel, does his party or rather parties, more harm than good.

For the Kentucky Gazette.

**THE CHARTER.**

The Whigs on Monday last, brought out a ticket for the Legislature, all of whom, it is believed, are warmly in favor of the continuation of that "hill of abominations" the city charter. It is not known positively what the sentiments of Messrs. Rhodes and Daniel are, except from their associations with the gentleman's sentiments selected on behalf of the *rit*, Mr. Charlton Hunt, those opposed to the charter are perfectly familiar.

He was one of the principal men, who opposed us in that measure, and, as he stated himself, volunteered his services to go down to Frankfort, and advocate the charter, and use his utmost exertions, not only in favor of it, but even to get the Legislature to reject the petition for its repeal.

I therefore, for one cannot consent to support any such individual, and therefore cannot consent to see him, pitched upon us for the office to which he aspires.

It is the opinion of many with whom I have conversed that the citizens, now ought to stand firm in defense of their rights, and permit no interference with their principles. If they do not they are the mere tools of men, swayed by personal predilections or prejudices, and do not deserve to have their wrongs redressed.

CATO.

A friend has placed in our hands a Nashville Republican Extra of the 7th inst., from which we copy the following distressing intelligence, which we fear is mainly true.

The call made by the Texans upon their brethren of the United States, we hope will meet a speedy and efficient response.

NASHVILLE, April 7, 1836.

TEXAS.

*Head Quarters, Gonzales, March 11, 1836. To J. W. Fauntleroy, Commanding at Goliad.*

Sir—Our *city* has fallen! Its garrison was 187 strong, commanded by Lieut. W. Travis. After standing repeated attacks for two weeks, and an almost constant cannonade and bombardment during that time, the last attack was made on the morning of the 6th instant, by upwards of 2,000 men, under the command of Santa Anna in person; they carried the place about sunrise, with the loss of 320 men killed, and about the same number wounded.

After an hour's fighting the whole garrison was put to death (save the sick and wounded and seven men who asked for quarter.) Alamo Birard states that he left the Alamo on Sunday the 6th inst., and is now three days from Aransas Rancho.

That the Alamo was attacked on Sunday at dawn of day by about 2300 men, and was carried a short time before sunrise, with a loss of 520 Mexicans killed and as many wounded.

Col. Travis had only 150 effective men out of his whole force of 187. After the fort was carried several men surrendered and called for Gen. Santa Anna and for quarters. They were murdered by *murderers!!!* Col. Bowie was sick in bed and also murdered.

The enemy expect reinforcements of 1500 men under Gen. Condill, and 1500 receive to follow them. He also states that Ugartechea had arrived, with two millions of dollars for the payment of the troops &c. &c. The bodies of the Americans were burned after the Massacre; an alternate layer of wood and bodies was laid and set on fire. Lieut. Dickinson who had a wife and child in the fort, after having fought with desperate courage, tied his child to his back, leaped from the top of a two story building, both were killed in the fall. I have little doubt but the Alamo has fallen.—Whether the above particulars are true is questionable.

You are therefore referred to the enclosed order.

I am, sir, your obt. servant,

SAM. HOUSTON.

P. S. The wife of Lieut. Dickinson is in possession of one of the officers of Gen. Santa Anna. The men as you perceive fought gallantly. And in corroborations of the truth of the fall of the Alamo, I have ascertained that Col. Travis intended firing signal guns at three different periods each day until success should arrive. No signal guns have been heard since Sunday, and a scouting party have just returned who approached within 12 miles of the fort and remained 48 hours.

S. H. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

**Friends and Brothers:**

The intelligence conveyed to us by the above letter, confirmed all that we have heretofore alleged, of the barbarism of the arch fiend, who after subverting the liberties of his own countrymen, has arrayed all his forces to subdue us, the free born colonists of Texas, to the voice of military and ecclesiastical despotism.

We have exercised the right, inherent in all considerable societies of men of choosing the form of Government most consonant to our feelings and most likely to secure our happiness.

It is the same right which impelled your fathers and our fathers, to throw the gauntlet of defiance at the power of Britain, and to claim and gloriously to achieve a name among the nations of the earth, without injuring a man.

Their enemy was comparatively christian and magnanimous—ours is semi-civilized, infatuated and merciless. They appealed to the sympathies of Monarchs and of strangers, and they appealed not in vain. Aid, prompt, powerful and efficient was rendered them. The descendants of Pericles, lifted up their voices, to supplicate the aid of strangers, in their struggle for liberty—and you Americans responded to the call by a zealous, active, and efficient succor.

The gallant Poles also richly participated in your generous sympathy for the oppressed.

**Friends and Brothers:**

We, the citizens of Texas, threatened with an indiscriminate slaughter, by the Minions of a corrupted and cruel despotism have, in this hour of our trial turned our thoughts and our hearts, with an unwavering confidence, to the land of our common nativity; and we ask you for assistance—our numbers are few, but our hearts are firm and our minds are strong to the high resolve of "Liberty or Death!"

Will you, brothers and friends, refuse to do for us, as in the hour of your calamities, was nobly done for you? And will you calmly witness the destruction of your kindred, and the triumph of tyranny, and make no effort to save the one and arrest the other? It cannot, it will not be;—The sainted Spirit of Washington would rebuke your apathy; and could invade the beatitudes of Heaven, would mourn over the recollection of '73.

On motion of Mr. PARMAR, this appeal was adopted, and ordered to be communicated to the people of the United States of America, accompanying the communication of Maj. Gen. Saml. Houston to James Collinsworth, Esq. Chairman of the Military Committee, on the 6th day of March, 1836, at Washington.

**RICHARD ELLIS, President of the Convention.**

**H. S. KIMBLE, Sec'y,**

From the Louisiana Advertiser.

**THE FALL OF BEXAR.**

*The entire of the troops in the garrison put to death—Cols. Crockett and Bowie killed!*

We are indebted to a gentleman, passenger on board the steamer Levant, from Natchitoches, for the annexed letter, giving the particulars of the fall of Bexar.

Sir—*Our* *city* *has* *fallen!* Its garrison was 187 strong, commanded by Lieut. W. Travis. After standing repeated attacks for two weeks, and an almost constant cannonade and bombardment during that time, the last attack was made on the morning of the 6th instant, by upwards of 2,000 men, under the command of Santa Anna in person; they carried the place about sunrise, with the loss of 320 men killed, and about the same number wounded.

After an hour's fighting the whole garrison was put to death (save the sick and wounded and seven men who asked for quarter.) Alamo Birard states that he left the Alamo on Sunday the 6th inst., and is now three days from Aransas Rancho.

PROPOSALS  
FOR PUBLISHING A NEW MEDICAL JOURNAL, TO  
BE ENTITLED THE  
WESTERN MEDICAL REFORMER.

IN presenting a Medical Journal to an enlightened public, in which we propose advocating a reformation in the science of Medicine, it comes to us fairly and candidly state the motives which actuate us, and the course we intend to sue.

As the very favorable reception of the Reformed Practice of Medicine, the success and encouragement of its adherents in every section of country in which it has been introduced, superiority over every other denomination of Botanic Practice—having not only excited the jealousy of those who use vegetable medicines, (known by the title of Thompsonians or Steam Doctors) but also the envy and jealousy of those who use calomel, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., and as the last named have undertaken to misrepresent and sink us on the premises assumed by Thompsonians, instead of our own—we have considered it necessary in order to defend the Reformed Practice, to offer to the public the proposed journal.

We are aware of the difficulties to be encountered and the obstacles generally thrown in the way of those who undertake to reform any established custom, or who propose the least variation from preconceived and favorite opinions. We know there are some individuals in all countries who naturally dread any change from what they have been accustomed to, and who shut their eyes and turn a deaf ear to all evidence that is calculated to convince them of their error. But when we reflect that we live in an age of investigation and improvement, surrounded by a few, enlightened and liberal minded people, most of whom readily perceive what is calculated to be beneficial to mankind and disposed to encourage the spirit of genius and improvement—we feel much encouraged, and confidently believe that we will receive a liberal assistance from our fellow citizens, in endeavoring to effect a reformation in the healing art. While improvements have been making in the different arts and sciences, we ask has the science of Medicine been improved so as to lessen the quantity of human sickness? We answer, it has not. What then can be the reason? The sciences of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, &c., have certainly been greatly improved, and yet diseases are more numerous and fatal as they ever were. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommend and use unnatural mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions. Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they rely on mineral, we on vegetable medicines, which difference is to us irreconcileable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

In order to make our journal generally interesting, we will publish an accurate account of the composition and manu's of making Calomel and the other different preparations of Mercury in use,—also the whole list of mineral poison that are given as remedies, and their antidotes. We believe that if people generally knew the ingredients and manner of action of these subtle poisons they swallow, they would not use them.

Rules will be given for the prevention or disease and preservation of health.

The treatment of the diseases of women and children. It is an indisputable fact that many females are rendered feeble and nervous by even a moderate use of Calomel, the Blue Pill, or some other disease creating Mineral, and many children deprived of a sound constitution through life, by unnatural and improper treatment.

We will repel charges already made against us as Reformers, and such others as may be made, and worthy of notice. Well written communications either for or against the Reformed practice will be cheerfully inserted, and if necessary commented upon.

We will publish an account of many valuable plants, the manner of using them, and the diseases to which they are applicable, in doing which we will expect to furnish our readers with a description of many vegetable productions that are too much neglected, and to which authors have not as yet ascribed their proper medical virtues.

Medical essays and the treatment of difficult and interesting cases will frequently find a place in our columns.

A due portion of our journal will be devoted to a defence of the Reformed practice of Medicine, and strictures on the common mineral practice.

TERMS.

The work will be published in weekly numbers, stitched covers, each number containing twenty Imperial octavo pages, with double columns, making two volumes annually, of more than 520 octavo pages, each volume; and at the expiration of every six months, subscribers will be furnished with a handsome title page and table of contents. The whole amount of matter furnished in a single year, will be equal to more than forty volumes of the common sized English octavo books, the cost of which will be at least ten times the price of a year's subscription to the "Library." The paper upon which the Library will be printed, will be of the finest quality used for book-work, and of a size admirably adapted for printing. As the type will be entirely new, and of a neat appearance, each volume, when bound, will furnish a handsome, as well as valuable, and not cumbersome addition to the libraries of those who patronize the work.

The price of the Library will be \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

A commission of 20 per cent. will be allowed to agents; and any agent, or postmaster furnishing five subscribers and remitting the amount of subscription, shall be entitled to the commission of twenty per cent. or a copy of the work for one year.

Every member of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States, considered an agent for our journal, and requested to act in that capacity.

All communications must be addressed to the Editors, Drs. DAY & HARRIS, Richmond, Kentucky—post paid.

The first number will be issued on the 1st Monday in May, if a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office.

February 15, 1836—7

A. L. NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the public generally for past favors, would respectfully inform them, that, after having been engaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15 years, he has been compelled, in consequence of the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some measure, his business. He has therefore just received and will keep constantly on hand a complete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:

50 Sacks COFFEE,  
20 Barrels, No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835,  
10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,  
6 Drums Figs, first quality,  
2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,  
2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality.  
A complete assortment of SHOES & BOOTS,  
7 superior quality,  
Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted  
sizes, Allspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indigo, Shot;  
Also, 2 Parcels of first quality LOAF SU-  
GAR. A complete assortment of GROCE-  
RIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.

The highest price will be given for from forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on hand as usual.

Lexington Jan 1, 1836—L. G.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, BOONE CIRCUIT COURT, NOVEMBER TERM, 1835.—  
Currie's heirs, &c., complainants vs. Jacob Fowler, Tibb's heirs, &c., defendants, in Chancery.

This day came the complainants by their attorney, and on their motion, it is ordered and made known to John Spence and Mary F. Spence, Thomas Triplett and Margaret C. Triplett, David and Nancy F. Davis, Thomas Tibb's Fiancee Tibb, Willoughby Tibb's and Samuel Tibb's, heirs at law of Willoughby Tibb, dec'd, and to all unknown claimants of ten thousand acres of land lying on the waters of Big Bone Creek in the now county of Mason, entered and surveyed in the name of Isaac Melchor it is as follows: "May 110 1784. Isaac Melchor enters 10,000 acres upon Treasury warrants, or one hundred shares.

I Certificate of stock in the Maysville Turnpike company, issued to the Fayette County court, on the Big Bone creek, beginning at the fork about 3 or 4 miles above the lick, and running up both forks including its branches." That on the Friday next before the last Saturday in May 1836, at the house of Henry Lee in Mason county, the complainants in this cause will take the deposition of said Lee, and on the said last Saturday of May 1836, they will take the deposition of Thos. Young, at his residence in said county of Mason, and at the house of John P. Gaines in Boone county, on the first Saturday of June 1836, they will take the deposition of John Tindall, for the purpose of perpetuating the testimony of said claim which said complainants profess to hold, and in regard to the invalidity of interfering claims.

And it is directed that this order be published six times in the Kentucky Gazette and that there be at least four months between the first advertisement and the taking of said depositions.

A copy attest.

CHI: CHAMBERS, C. B. C.

December 19, 1835—50-6

CAREY'S LIBRARY OF CHOICE LITERATURE.

TO say that this is a reading age, implies a desire for instruction, and the means to gratify that desire. On the first point, all are agreed; on the second, there is diversity of opinion and of practice. We have newspapers, magazines, reviews, &c., in fine, pamphlets of all sizes, on nearly all subjects, which have severally their classes of readers and supporters. And yet, opinions as are these means of intellectual supply, are still needed. In addition to the reviews of the day, and passing notices of books, the people, in large numbers, in all parts of our great republic, crave the possession of the books themselves, and details beyond mere passing allusion, of the progress of discovery in art and science. But though it is easy to ascertain and express their wants, it is not so easy to gratify them. Expense, distance from the emporium of literature, engrossing occupations which prevent personal application, or even messages to libraries and booksellers, are so many causes to keep people away from the feast of reason, and the enjoyment of the coveted literary banquet. It is because Physicians, particularly in the last fifty years, recommend and use unnatural mineral preparations, such as Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Pill, Tartar Emetic, Corrosive Sublimate, &c., which they almost exclusively rely upon in the treatment of all diseases, the result of which has been that the science of Medical Botany has been most wretchedly neglected, many valuable citizens lost, and those who survive the effect of such poisons doomed to drag out a miserable existence with injured and frequently broken constitutions.

Let it not be supposed that we contend for ignorance, or the unity of disease which is the very essence of quackery. We advocate the absolute necessity of an intimate knowledge of Anatomy, Chemistry, Physiology, Medical Botany, and the other associate sciences, in which respect we differ from the other denominations of Botanic Physicians, and the most striking difference between our practice and the common mineral practice, is in the articles used as remedies—they rely on mineral, we on vegetable medicines, which difference is to us irreconcileable, and is the principal UNFORTUNATE DEFECT in the healing art, in which we propose a reformation.

The chain of variety, as far as it is compatible with morality and good taste, will be held constantly in view in conducting the Library, to fill the pages of which, the current literature of Great Britain, in all its various departments of Biology, History, Travels, Novels and Poetry, shall be freely given.

It is the aim of the publishers of these

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